(e) the provision of funding therefor?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) A potential for wind power generation of around 48,000 MW has been estimated in the country, in areas having minimum wind power density of 200 watts per square meter and assuming land availability of 1% in such potential areas. The potential for solar energy is estimated for most parts of the country at around 20 MW per square kilometer of open, shadow free area covered with solar collectors. Potential for tidal wave energy is estimated at around 7000 MW, mainly in the Gulf of Kutch and Cambay and in Sundarbans.

(b) A power generation capacity of around 850 MW from wind energy has been installed in Rajasthan as on 31.10.2009. The same is expected to generate about 1.2 billion units of electricity per annum. Two grid connected solar power plants of 150 kWp capacity are installed in Rajasthan. The estimated annual electricity generation from these plants is about 0.25 million units.

(c) The wind power projects have been set up and are owned by the private sector and therefore there is no direct contribution from Central or State Government except the applicable fiscal incentives. The SPY systems have been set up and are owned by the State Agency Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited (RRECL) with Central Financial Assistance to the tune of Rs.2.5 crore.

(d) State-wise targets for exploitation of the available potential are not set by the Ministry.

(e) Investments on the renewable power projects are be made mainly by the private developers to whom the project sites are allotted by the State Government. The Central Government is facilitating the setting up of such projects through Generation Based Incentives apart from the applicable Fiscal incentives. In addition attractive tariff regimes are being offered by State utilities.

Solar charged invertors

2725. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:
SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether solar-charged inverters have been developed by an organization "Solar Indian Solutions" and this scheme has been successful in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether incentives are being given to such users to buy solar inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy; and

(c) whether Government would launch such a pilot scheme in Vidarbha region where shortage of electricity has immensely impacted the crop productivity forcing farmers to resort suicides during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The Non-Conventional Energy Development Corporation of Andhra Pradesh Limited

(NEDCAP), Hyderabad, the State Nodal Agency for promotion of renewable energy in Andhra Pradesh, have informed that they are not aware about solar-charged inverters developed by the organization "Solar Indian Solutions" and that the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not providing any incentives to users to buy solar inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy.

However, the Central Government, under its Solar Photovoltaic Programme, is providing subsidy for installation of complete Solar Photovoltaic Power systems for specific applications, particularly for rural areas facing power shortages. These systems incorporate inverters and batteries as major sub-systems, and could have provision for charging of the batteries from conventional grid supply also. Inverters that work both on solar and traditional energy are already available commercially.

The existing scheme of the Solar Photovoltaic Programme is applicable to the entire country, including Vidarbha region facing shortage of conventional electricity.

Fall in prices of wind turbine

2726. MS. MABEL REBELLO:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a report on Wind Energy Industry in the country expects wind turbine price to fall from Rs. 5.35 crore a MW now to Rs. 5 crore by 2010, and stabilize at that level;

(b) if so, whether the report notes that turbine prices have always been lower in the country than global average and if so, the other points mentioned in the report;

(c) whether lack of coherent National Renewable Policy has affected this sector; and

(d) whether the report calls for a National Renewable Portfolio Standard, which would mandate distribution utilization to buy a fixed percentage of electricity supply?

THE MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Global Wind Energy Council in their report on "Indian Wind Energy Outlook 2009'", published in September, 2009 has made such a projection.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Global Wind Energy Council in the above report inter-alia has also outlined three different scenarios for wind energy development globally and for India to examine the future potential up to the year 2030 based on various assumptions and need for policy framework, National Renewable Portfolio Standard, Renewable Energy Certificates, generation based incentives, wind resource maps etc.

(c) No, Sir. Electricity Act 2003, the National Electricity Policy 2005 and the Tariff Policy 2006 of the Government contain enabling provisions for promotion of renewable energy in the country. Further, the Integrated Energy Policy of the Government has highlighted the need to increase the exploitation of renewable energy.

(d) Yes, Sir.